THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1831. NO. 93.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for mnua facturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland. Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE,
WILLIAM SAMPLE,
} Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instuctions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes; do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes; Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; do. do. do. Hoes; do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets. Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

	½ pr. ct.		
Erie,		Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con. R. Isl., Vermont, Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Greensburgh	30		
Old Bk. Steub.	25		
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.

GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.

May 12, 1831.—3mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

2500 LBS. Spanish Sole Leather; 140 bbls. Prime Monongahela Whiskey; for sale by LITTLE & HAYS.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1831—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial, per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium, do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium, do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.
JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00

FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

VIEWS IN IRELAND.—Ireland Illustrated; comprising views of the splendid Public Buildings, Scenery, Seats and Mansions, Antiquities, &c. &c. of this Island.

ALSO, on the same plan, Jones' Views in London; Jones' Gentlemen Seats, Jones' Views in Edinburgh; Jones' Views in Bath and Bristol; Fisher's Views in Lancashire; Fisher's Views in Dublin; Vertue's Views in Kent; Tilt's Great Britain illustrated; Jennings' Views in Paris; Tilt's Panorama of London; Marshall's Views in London; National Portrait Gallery.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
July 29—4t Booksellers, 51 Market street.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots
Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

NEW GOODS,
83 *Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.*

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style,* with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

PRIZE LIST of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15, for 1831.—Drawn Numbers: 35, 7, 29, 24, 1, 6, 43, 50, 38.—Numbers 6, 38, 50, Splendid Prize of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS!!——Nos. 35, 38, 43, a Prize of $1,000——Nos. 35, 38, 50, a Prize of $1,000, sold to Mr. Hoon, Vender in this city.——Nos. 24, 29, 50, a Prize of $500, in a whole ticket, sold to Mr. Sibbet, Vender in this city—besides several of $400, $300, $200, $100, &c. many of which were sent to our customers in Ohio, amounting over TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; all sold at the "Prize Selling Office," by GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. August 5, 1831.

BREWERY TO LET.—The Washington Brewery, situated in the borough of Washington, Pa. will be leased for a year or term of years, if application is made immediately, on reasonable terms. This establishment possesses many advantages. It is constructed of stone, consisting of the centre building three stories high, and upwards of 30 feet square, a wing 50 feet long, a malt house, an arched vault 50 feet long, a horse mill, and a cooper shop. It is supplied with a constant stream of spring water which can be conducted into any of the apartments. It is near the centre of one of the most fertile, populous, and wealthy counties in the State, and is the only establishment of the kind in the county, and none nearer than Pittsburgh. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Washington, Pa. BENJ. S. STEWART,

Guardian of Thomas Atcheson.

August 5—3t.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Vol. VII. No. VI.

CONTENTS.—On Hygrometic Observations, by J. P. Espy; On Sharpening Razors by Burnishing. *American Patents.* List of American Patents for February, 1831, with remarks by the editor. *Specifications.* For impelling Mills by reaction, Strode's; For Stoves, or Flues, for drying Tobacco, Tuck's; For a Water Wheel, Howard's; For Steam Boilers, Disbrow's; For distilling, Otis'; For Illuminating Gas, Boston's; Remarks on, by the editor; For a Railroad Car, Howard's. *English Patents.* For Manufacturing Sugar, Dersone's; For Evaporating Sugar, Shand's; For Illuminating Gas, Collier & Pinkus'; French ordinances on High Pressure Engines; Results of Machinery; Effect of Trades on Health; New Process of Distillation; Meteorological Observations for May; Index (with a copperplate.)

☞Subscriptions received by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets.

August 6.

CIRCULAR.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The Honorable the Board of Trustees having reorganised the Faculty of this Institution, it will consist, hereafter, of the following professors:

Jedediah Cobb, M. D. *Anatomy.*
Thomas Mitchell, M. D. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*
Thomas M. Staughton, M. D. *Surgery.*
John Eberle, M. D. *Materia Medica and Botany.*
John R. Henry, M. D. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
John Morehead, M. D. *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
Charles E. Pierson, M. D. *Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.*
Daniel Drake, M. D. *Clinical Medicine.*

The course will commence on the last Monday of October, and will end on the last day of February.

The aggregate expense of the tickets, including matriculation, is fixed at one hundred dollars; and the cost of graduation at twenty-five dollars.

The requisitions of candidates for graduation are,

1. Satisfactory certificates of having studied medicine, with some reputable practitioner, three years; or of having attended two full courses of Lectures: or
2. Of having attended three successive courses of Lectures, and studied, as before, all the time between them: or
3. Of having been in regular and reputable practice four years, and having attended one full course of Lectures; or all the cases, the last course, at least, in this Institution.

The opportunities of the study of practical anatomy will be ample, and the lectures of the Professor, in addition to the usual means of elucidation, will be illustrated by the splendid preparations and plates recently purchased in Europe.

The Library consists of more than one thousand volumes of select works, chiefly European.

The Lectures on Clinical Medicine will be founded on the cases presented in *the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio.*

The Trustees are now engaged in the erection of an additional edifice, of such dimensions as will render the accommodations in every respect adequate.

The Medical Department of the Miami University having been merged in the Medical College of Ohio, by the reorganisation of the latter, there will be but one Medical School in Cincinnati next winter. By order,

JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D.
Cincinnati, Aug. 6—3t *Dean.*

SALE OF LOTS.
In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void. NOAH ZANE.

August 2.—6w.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office. No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.

Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.

Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.

Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.
Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.
Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.
Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of

HOLMES & KIDD.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock in trade of the late Dr. G. Dawson, which stock was in good order, and no doubt but the finest assortment in the city. A large addition will be added to the stock in a few days, as one of the partners has visited the eastern cities, and made purchases for cash: also made arrangements for regular supplies of fresh articles, viz: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., all of which they will warrant genuine.

Physicians, Country Merchants and others can be supplied on moderate terms, dealers in their line would do well to call and examine their stock. Special attention will still be paid to retail business: the best articles kept on hand for family use.

They feel assured from the knowledge of the business they have, and experience in the same, and the punctuality which they will pursue toward them that favor them with a call, that a sufficient share of public patronage will be awarded.

Special attention will be paid to packing goods, ordered from a distance.

N. HOLMES & J. KIDD,

Agents for Dr. Dyott's Medicine, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, La Mott's Cough Drops, and the Balm of Iberia, *Wood street, No.* 60.

July 22—w3mo.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next*, on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Union streets, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.

MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON,
Assignees of James M. Thompson.

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15—wSt]

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

POETRY.

From the American Magazine.

ON A FAVORITE BEACH.

——'the pebbled slope
Where, when a child, I loved to gather shells,
And ponder the blue waters.'

Beautiful beach! pure threshold to that sea,
Whose summer voice had ever skill to shed
Round boyhood's heart, by its sweet minstrelsy,
A spell of sleep and love! Youths' brain is fed
With syren strains, until his life is wed
To ocean's music;—then he leaves his shore,
Fearless and fond. Too soon the dream has fled!
That music knells for all he loved before—
Life, dreams of love and hope, all quenched in ocean's roar?

Yet have I found thee ever calm and fair,
Thy sunny cheek all dimples, and no frown
The sun's coy beams from off my brow to scare.
Even the slight winged birds would trust the down
Of their white bosoms to thee, following down,
In sportive chase, the lapsing of the tide,
Printing with little feet the polished beach.
Nor didst thou harm them, but didst softly slide
With silver flow upon them, bearing each,
Like bubbles, on thy breast beyond misfortune's reach.

Here have I from my childhood loved to muse—
And even now am *here*, again a child—
For here was it I first did learn to use
Nature aright. She here upon me smiled
First as a mother; then was first beguiled
Voiceless Seclusion of its weariness!
For then I knew how solemn, sweet and wild
Its eloquence, when else companionless!
Oh who could learn to love, and fails its joys to bless!

What is so pleasant as through twilight's hush,
To see between the loop-holes of the spray,
The silver smile of Vesper!—when the flush
Of crimson clouds is mirror'd on the gray [play
And level sands—when winds have ceased their
And couch mid bowering reeds. Hush of the
Save where the foam stirs musically [tomb!
Within some rose-tipped shell, or when the gloom
Rings with the breaking wave's far heard and mellow boom!

How expectation chains the breath and heart
In eager pause, as with far-flashing sweep,
Like horsemen plumed and riotous, forth dart
The billows to the shore! Or when the steep
And curling ridge rides slowly o'er the deep,
While lucent through the sheet the purple west
Glows amethystine!—till the glittering heap,
Enamored, hangs above the beach its crest
Then melts in wreathing snow and music on its breast!

Oh what so musical as is the sea!
'Tis no monotony—its patient tune
Of low-voiced worship, or of frolic glee!
Its morning joy, the languor of its noon,
And its night song of homage to the moon,
Are ever new. As various as be
Its dies of beauty, when the laughing June
Glasses therein the firmament. To me
The joy of thought is won, when I may thee
Hear, feel and love, thou melancholy sea!

From Frazer's English Magazine.

She sings in summer bowers,
Her heart is light and gay,
And like the lovely flowers,
'Tis blooming while it may;
Her smiles are all bewitching,
They beam upon a face
That beauty is enriching
With hues of health and grace.

She's young, and fair, and sprightly,
The music of her lute
Breaks on the breezes lightly,
Its chords are never mute.
She sings in tones of sweetness
A thousand songs of bliss,
For time, with all its fleetness,
Can rob her not of this.

Oh, see, she is not idle,
With the summer roses now,
She's going to the bridal,
With garland round her brow.
May her heart retain its lightness,
And her sweet smile still be gay,
Till her bright eyes lose their brightness,
And spirit fly away.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York American.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the De Rham packet ship, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 20th inclusive, and Havre papers of the 21st.

They do not furnish any important additions to the intelligence by the New York. The dates from Warsaw are to the 10th, when all remained as before. The change, however, in the command of the Russian army, and the substitution of Paskewitsch, who was gaining laurels in Asia, while Diebitsch whom he now supersedes, was prosecuting his successful campaign against the Turks, may be looked upon as decisive evidence that the Russian expectations of speedily and at once subduing Poland, have been greviously disappointed; and with the natural impatient injustice of despotic power, the blame is thrown upon the commander, and he is removed. We dare hope and believe that the conqueror of Erivan will not be more successful than the Balkan passer, against those who contend for life and freedom.

The *Gazette de France* of June 20th says, on the subject of the disturbances which for a week had more or less prevailed in the streets of Paris—"To-day, all was entirely calm—not a single group was formed. The most perfect order exists. Some arrests have, it is said, been made, which will aid the inquiry about to be instituted."

The National Guard is loudly and generally praised for its alacrity, and especially for its forbearance in the means of putting down these tumults. Some instances, however, are noticed in the Paris papers, when, exasperated by repeated insults, and ill treatment, scattering detachments of the Guard had acted with less moderation.—The affairs of Belgium remain as unsettled as before, and indeed according to the latest information at Havre previous to the sailing of the packet, the little hope that remained of a satisfactory arrangement with Prince Leopold had vanished.

The rumors of the occupation of Leghorn by a French squadron, and of apprehended difficulties between France and Russia, we give, as we find them, as well as that which speaks with some confidence of the intervention of France and England in favor of Poland. Would to God this latter might be true!

As a melancholy confirmation of what we have said in another column on the subject of the abandonment of the Italians by the French ministry, we find in a Paris paper of the 19th ult. this paragraph:

General Zachi, who has just been condemned to death by the Austrian military commission in Italy, had been in Paris—received from the King and the Government, money, promises, and encouragement, for the Italian revolution. Certain proofs of this were in the hands of an advocate who was recently to have pleaded in a political trial here. That trial was interrupted.

The prefect of the Seine received and distributed on the 18th June among the different municipalities and sub-prefectures of his department, the total number of crosses and medals which are to be awarded to persons who distinguished themselves in the Three Days. In the list of citizens to whom the medal of July is awarded, the names of *eight ladies* and *seven young ladies* [demoiselles] appear.

PARIS, 20TH JUNE.—We are without recent intelligence from Warsaw, but it is now known, by the way of Berlin, that positively Diebitsch has been superseded by Paskewitsch in the command of the Russian army. It is also asserted in the capital of Prussia that the corps of Sacken and Kreutz received decisive checks in the palatinate of Augustowa. The first of these articles of news has reached M. Sebastiani, through our Consul at Warsaw.

We acquire a daily conviction, that our government, in concert with that of England, is determined upon interposing in favor of Poland. We cannot, however, dissemble to ourselves, that the object of this interposition, which would have encountered great obstacles even when the little kingdom of Poland was only in question, will be greatly more difficult now when not only the fate of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, but that of all the revolted provinces is to be determined; for it is not to be believed that the Poles, notwithstanding the example afforded them in the West of Europe, will consent to abandon people who have risen and been subdued in their cause. There is always a belief, moreover, that the purpose of the sailing of a squadron under the command of Admiral Hugon, is one of hostility to Russia. As yet, nothing positive is known of the destination of the squadron.

Letters from Leghorn state that some French frigates had taken possession of that port. Can it be that disputes have arisen as to the evacuation of Italy, so positively promised to us, and the business of our fleets is it to begin with Austria?

The news of the morning is, that after the sailing of Admiral Hugon, fresh orders reached Toulon, to fit out another ship of the line and four frigates.

HAVRE, JUNE 21.—We have this moment received by express information that intelligence received by our government, relative to the negotiations concerning Belgium, dissipates entirely the probability of any arrangement on the subject with Prince Leopold—such as was alluded to in the London Courier—and with which the Duke of Sussex, brother of the King, was charged.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 15.—The Minister of the Interior has just addressed the following circular to the Governors of Provinces:—"Under the late government, the civil and military authorities were invited to be present at a *Te Deum*, celebrated on the 18th June, anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The modifications occasioned in our position by the revolution, seem to forbid that this anniversary should be celebrated in Belgium by fetes and solemnities: it therefore appears to us becoming to abstain from them henceforth.

JUNE 18th.—Last night a number of hot headed persons of all classes went off under the Brabancon flag, with a view of overthrowing the colossal lion, erected in 1815, on a mound on the plains of Waterloo, in commemoration of the battle. The authorities despatched this morning detachments of cavalry for its preservation.

Nine o'clock in the evening.—The crowds that went to the field of Waterloo, being joined by the peasantry, opposed with vigor the Gendarmes and first Chasseurs that arived to protect the Lion.—The intention to destroy it, however, which is applauded alike by the Belgian Association and the nation represented by them, was not as successful as our citizens anticipated. They comprehend that France, beyond *Quievrain*, can no longer consent to meet with this monument to the glory of Waterloo. It will sooner or later disappear.

The following is the Russian official account of the Great Battle of Ostrolenka, by the unfortunate result of which the Poles were driven back upon Warsaw again.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Russian Head Quarters at Ostrolenka, May 27.

On the news that the rebels had advanced towards Nur, and that a considerable force was proceeding towards Tykocin, the Russian Commander-in-Chief thought it advisable to make a movement by way of Granna to Ciecharawiec, in order to be at hand to oppose any thing that the enemy might attempt. On the 23d, in the evening, a detachment, consisting of the 1st regiment of Carabineers, the regiments Barclay and Tolly, and a brigade of Hulans, fell in with the enemy and drove them back; the infantry advanced towards the town, while the cavalry turned the enemy's position. These fine troops executed the attack with calmness, and in trot cut down the regiment of Yagers, which alone ventured to await the attack; overthrew the infantry, which found refuge in the forest, and took one cannon. In the night the rebels retreated towards Czyzewo; they had lost one hundred and fifty prisoners, and had many killed and wounded. The Russian loss was fifty men in all. On the 23d the Field Marshal went to Klerkowo, and on the 24th to Wisory Musowiecki. Here he learned that the Guards, which could not engage in a previous action with the superior numbers of the enemy, had made an orderly and admirable retreat without any considerable loss. The Yagers and the Finland regiments, both in the rear guard, had bravely repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, and were driving them back frequently with advantage. The main army, by its arrival, obliged the Poles to retreat, and followed them. On the 25th, the Field Marshal, after a march of 50 wersts, fell in with their rear guard at Pyski, and the brave Russian troops attacked them vigorously and gained more advantage.

On the 26th, at day break, the army proceeded eight wersts on this side of Ostrolenka. The Polish van guard, consisting of a brigade of grenadiers, and some regiments of cavalry, formed this morning in woody defiles, where they attempted to make a stand, but being charged with the bayonet, were soon driven out and pursued to Ostrolenka. A division of infantry defended the town, which was taken at the point of the bayonet. Notwithstanding the fire which broke out in several places, the Russian troops executed their movements with equal courage and precision, so that the enemy had not time to destroy the bridge over the Narew. At the same time the Hulans of the guard attacked the 4th regiment of the line, drove it into the river, and cut off the retreat of all those who did not perish by the sword, or in the waves. After these events our brave grenadiers had reached the other bank; they penetrated into the columns which showed themselves, got possession of their cannon, and took up a position by which they were masters of the road (causeway) to Warsaw.

The rebels, in order to secure their retreat, and not be obliged to pass a marshy stream in sight of the army, attacked the Russian columns five different times, and were each time received by the Russian bayonets. Being vigorously repulsed, and crushed by showers of grape shot from the admirably served Russian artillery, the Poles desisted from farther attempts. They took advantage of the darkness of the night to make their retreat, and by a long way about, reached the causeway which had cost them so many men.

On this bloody day the Russians took three cannon and made 1,500 prisoners during the action; among them are a Brigadier General, four superior officers, and several subalterns, besides the wounded picked up on the field of battle, who are not included in the above number of prisoners; many others have been found, who were left behind in the neighborhood during the retreat. The prisoners say, that General Kaminski was killed, and Generals Pac and Kicki wounded. The immense loss which the Russians have caused the enemy, has been purchased by sacrifices; but they have again proved the superiority of their arms, and defeated all the projects of the rebels, who retreated with such precipitation, that notwithstanding the forced marches they had before made, they reached Rozan towards noon.

The light cavalry of the Guards, and a division of the artillery of the Guards took part in the engagement. Towards evening the other regiments of the Guards arrived before Ostrolenka, and joined the army.

The following article is from the London Morning Chronicle of the 15th June.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The feeling in favor of the Poles is becoming every day stronger and stronger throughout Europe, and it hardly requires the gift of prophesy to foretel, that the French Government will be required to take a more decided part in their behalf than it has hitherto done. Even the journals the most devoted to the ministry are no longer able to remain indifferent when Poland is spoken of.

We confess, we wish most devoutly that it were possible to interpose some respectable Power between Russia and the west of Europe, and we are almost inclined to think, that at this moment Great Britain and France have it in their power to effect the grand object without much risk. Austria can have no wish to see Russia mistress of all Poland; and, besides, she has too much at stake in Italy to hazard war for the Czar. Prussia cannot afford, in these days, to set public opinion at defiance.—The moment is, therefore, peculiarly favorable for wresting Poland from the Barbarians of the North.

If Poland were restored to independence, a common interest would probably lead to such an understanding between that country and Turkey as would secure both against the future attacks of Russia. But the main advantage to Europe would be the exclusion of Russia from interference with the affairs of the nations of the West, with which she can have no sympathy. Her power, as has been proved both in the case of Turkey and Poland, has been greatly overrated, but her position secures her from attack, and enables her to choose her time for mischief. She may thus be said to be a permanent nuisance, which all civilized nations have an interest in abating. The gallantry of the Poles rendered interference now, not only less hazardous, but also more beneficial than it would have been some months ago. At the beginning of the contest the independence of the kingdom of Poland is the most that England and France could have demanded; at present nothing less will satisfy the Poles than the restoration of ancient Poland."

A gentleman who has just arrived in this country from Copenhagen, states, that the King of Denmark has given a Constitution to his subjects, and that it was proclaimed amidst their loud acclamations.—*Courier.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York American.

Jewels of the Princess of Orange.—It will be recollected, that in the month of September, 1829, a large number of very valuable jewels and pearls were stolen from the Palace of the Prince of Orange at Brussels. They belonged to her Royal Highness the Princes, who is a sister of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The window of her sleeping room was found open after the theft had been perpetrated, through which the thief was supposed to have escaped, but no trace of him could be discovered notwithstanding the researches of the Police were active and severe almost without example. A splendid cashmere shawl of the value of 15,000 francs, which was taken with the jewels, was found some days afterwards in the vicinity of Brussels: since that time the transaction had been involved in mystery.

On Thursday last, it appears, some information was given to Mr. Swartwout, the Collector of this port, that an Italian named Carara, had arrived here on the 20th in the packet ship France, from Havre, having in his possession a large quantity of jewels, on which he had paid no duty. Mr. Swartwout immediately procured a warrant, and between three and four o'clock, P. M. went with several officers, to a house in Pearl street, between Elm and Broadway, where the person in question resided: the door was closed against them, but they succeeded in effecting an entrance; and on searching one of the rooms up stairs, the jewels were found in a small case, from whence they were afterwards removed to the Mechanics' Bank for safety. In all this, there was nothing to excite in the Police authorities a belief that any thing beyond a mere seizure of smuggled goods had taken place. About 11 o'clock at night, Mr. Hopson, one of the Police Justices, received a message from a very respectable lawyer of this city, who is much employed by foreigners in the Courts on account of his acquirements as a linguist, and in consequence he proceeded to the lawyer's house, where he was informed that the property seized in the afternoon, was the same that had been stolen from the chamber of the Princess of Orange at Brussels. A warrant was immediately issued for the apprehension of the person in whose possession the jewels were found. The officers entrusted with the execution of it proceeded to his house and knocked at his door. He replied to their call from his bedroom window. One of the officers informed him in the French language, that he wished to see him on business of importance and requested him to dress and come down stairs. Carrara immediately retired from the window as if to comply with this request: but instead of waiting on the officers, he made his escape out of a back door, which he locked after him, and has successfully eluded the pursuit of the officers since. It was a considerable time after the escape of Carrara, before the police officers suspected the real cause of the delay in opening the door to them: on discovering it, they forced the door and proceeded to search for the fugitive, but he was not to be found. On the mantel-piece in his bed-room, a very highly ornamental case of pistols was found, unloaded—a large number of balls lay beside it. It appears that the jewels found comprise about one fourth of the quantity stolen. There is amongst them one sapphire worth about 6,000 dollars, and four pearls worth about 10,000 dollars. Carrara is a middle aged, strong, muscular man.

List of Articles seized on the night of the 23th July.

ONE BOX, AS FOLLOWS—1 paper parcel of small brilliants, actual weight 23 carats, marked 15 carats; 1 paper parcel containing 35 diamonds, marked 22¾ carats; 1 paper parcel containing 22 carats brilliants, marked 30 carats; 1 paper parcel containing 20 stones, wt. 44 carats, marked 20 of 2 carats each: 1 paper parcel containing 33 carats, marked 60 of 2 grs. each; 1 paper parcel containing 34 carats, marked 40 of 3 grains each; 16 large pearls: 1 large opal; 1 great sapphire, 61 carats; 1 small do. about 2½ carats; 1 sapphire, 13 carats; 1 do, 20 do.; 2 large emerald pearls, flat; 2 round do do.; 1 large square emerald; 1 small do. do.: 1 small box containing a large Siberian chrysolite; 1 do. do. a very large sapphire; 1 do. do. containing 1 Turkish cornelian, 1 pear shaped pearl, 1 brilliant of about 2¾ carats, 1 brilliant of 5½ carats, 1 of 2¾ do.; 1 paper parcel containing 30 carats of emeralds, 1 emerald cameo head, 1 small aquamarine, 2 large Brazilian topazes; 17 small do.; 1 square box containing 63 amethysts, beads and stones; 1 box containing about 2 oz. small pearls; 1 do. containing 1 Sevigne, set of gold, ruby and emerald; 1 polished gold chain; 1 turquoise and gold vinaigret; 1 lot of watch ornaments; 1 family ring, set in small brilliants, with hair in it; 1 fine gold bracelet, bonne foi; 25 pieces sundry jewelry; 1 belt and buckle of pearl and brilliants; 1 paper parcel containing 15 chrysolytes, assorted sorts; 1 small box containing opals and a variety of jewelry; 1 paper parcel containing 1½ ozs.; 1 do. do. containing turquoise and lazuli; 1 do. containing 24 brilliants, wt. 12 carats; 1 do. do. do 12 do. wt. do.; 1 do. do. do. rubies, 75 in number; 1 do. do. do. Cornelians; do. do. do. 63 pearls; 1 do. do. do. 9 large and a number of small opals; 1 do. do. do. 4 Chrystopher stones; 1 tin case containing pearls; 1 do. do. do. The "one great Sapphire" alone is said to be worth more than 37,000 francs.

Power of Steam.—The subjoined remarks, on this subject, were made by Daniel Webster:

"In comparison with the past, what centuries of improvement has this single agent comprised, in the short lapse of fifty years! Every where practicable, every where efficient, it has an arm a thousand times stronger than that of Hercules, and to which human ingenuity is capable of fitting a thousand times as many hands as belonged to Briareus. Steam is found, in triumphant operation, on the seas, and under the influence of its strong propulsion, the gallant ship

"Against the wind against the tide,
Still *steadies*, with upright keel!"

It is on the river, and the boatman may repose on his oar; it is in highways, and begins to exert itself along the courses of land conveyance; it is at the bottom of mines, a thousand feet below the earth's surface, it is in the mill, and in the workshops of traders. It rows, it pumps, it excavates; it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints. It seems to say to men, at least to the class of artisans, "leave off your manual labor, give over your bodily toil, bestow but your skill and reason to the directing of my power, and I will bear the toil,—with no muscle to grow weary, no nerve to relax, no breast to feel faintness.

From the N. Y. American.

WHAT THINK THEY OF IT ABROAD.

The cockneys are already beginning to make merry with our Cabinet difficulties, and the London papers throw off an occasional flourish or so by way of a prelude to the grand crash expected from the Orchestra of the Quarterly. The London Times, it seems, by the following paragraph, attributes the dismissal of the gallant President's counsellors to that influence which

"——— rules the court, the camp, the grove."

It is to be hoped that our new Minister will set the leading London journal right in this particular, the moment he lands, and explain with the same precision that he has to his countrymen, the real patriotic motives that led him to give the example of resigning office.

From the London Times.

The Late American Cabinet.—There has been a great deal of speculation in the English, and a great lack of information in the American newspapers, on the cause of the sudden dissolution of the late Jackson Cabinet. No conspiracy has been discovered to burn the capital or blow up the Union, in which the President and his official helpers could take sides,—no new expedition has been planned or projected against the Indian tribes, in which the conscience or humanity of the Ministers could lead them to dissent from their Chief, and neither the abolition or the increase of the tariff duties on foreign manufactures had been brought forward as a bone of contention.—The twenty and odd States of the Confederation reposed in perfect safety under the Jackson sceptre, and no adventurous Aaron Burr had arisen to divide them by attempting to usurp the honors of kingship. The different Ministers in the friendly letters of resignation to the President, beginning "My dear Sir," never hint at any grave question of foreign or domestic politics which could separate them from each other or from an indulgent leader.

What then, could be the cause of their precipitate dissolution? That cause, as now explained, affords a curious illustration of American manners, and shows that our Republican brethren west of the Atlantic are not exempt from this private influence in the management of their public affairs, which in their severer moods they ascribe exclusively to the old Courts of Europe. *A woman was the cause of the Trojan war*, and the slighted pretensions of a minister's wife occasioned the overthrow of President Jackson's Cabinet.

"What dire offence from trifling causes springs!
What mighty contests rise from little things!"

It would appear that for some reason or other, (into which we forbear to inquire) the lady was sent—not to Troy, but—to Coventry, by her fair co-equals in the official circle of Washington, and that, being supported by her husband, as he was in duty bound, she formed a faction against her rivals. The President, to show his impartiality, frequented her parties, as well as those of the other ministerial dames, and thus added jealousy to dislike. At last the ladies contrived to embroil matters so much, and to excite so many misunderstandings between their husbands, that no business could be done, and the President, in his continued impartiality, was obliged to dismiss the whole batch.

We have forgotten the names of his new Ministers, but we suppose that in their selection he must have taken security against the occurrence of a similar catastrophe by choosing bachelors, or that he must have written on the presidential palace one of the rules of the King of Navarre, in Love's Labor Lost—"Item, that no woman come within a mile of my court, on pain of losing her tongue."

THE LANDERS AND THE RIVER NIGER.

The two Landers arrived here on Tuesday last, in the William Harris, transport from Rio de Janeiro, having reached that country from Fernando Po. They both appear in good health, and state that in their progress through Africa they found the climate perfectly healthy, experiencing no inconvenience in this regard, until they reached the pestilential influence of the coast and Fernando Po. It appears the Landers landed at Badagry the 22d of March, 1830, and immediately proceeded on horseback to the northward, to a city called Boussa, which is known to be on the Niger, and which city is described to be of great extent, being upwards of 20 miles in circumference, tho' it may not contain more than four thousand houses. These, however, in general, are little better than huts, and, like Timbuctoo, it contains no large buildings. It is situated about latitude 10 north. They remained nearly three months at this place, and ascertained that it was not an island, as had been supposed. The King of this place treated them very kindly; indeed they speak in high terms of the kindness and gentleness of the negroes in the interior, who, so far from offering to molest them, afforded them all the information and assistance in their power. It was only when they approached the vicinity of the coast that they experienced insult and impediment. During their sojourn at Boussa, they made excursions round it, and ascended the Niger against the stream for three days, visiting another city, which will be found in Clapperton's map, called Youri, directly north of Boussa. At the end of the three months, during which time the water in the river had been rising, from the influence of the rainy season, and which they were told would be requisite to ensure their safe passage over the rocks and other impediments, which form rapids, &c., they began to descend, and soon found the river ran eastwardly till they reached the vicinity of Funda; which city should be placed on the maps at least two degrees further east than it now is. Near Funda the Niger was joined by a large river, which, from description, was doubtless the Shary, and which the natives said came in a direct line from Tchad Lake, distant fifteen days' journey in the North East; thus clearly proving that the Niger receives from, instead of expending its waters in that lake. With regard to the Tchad Lake, it was understood it sent out its waters to other rivers further East than Funda, and running to the Southward, most probably supplying the great rivers Zaire and Congo. Below Funda, at a place called Thirree, these adventurous travellers were pursued and captured by a fleet of 30 or 40 war canoes. In the pursuit (it does not appear why the Landers should have fled) their canoes were swamped, and all their writings, collections, and instruments were lost.—This took place about ten days' journey from the coast. The natives of Thirree, after their capture, treated them kindly, and forwarded them towards the coast. Below Funda they fell in with a river which branched to the westward, and which they ascertained to be the River Benin. They reached the sea by the Nun River, a few miles to the eastward of Cape Formosa, and about two degrees from Badagry, from whence they started. They conjectured they had come down the Niger at least 930 miles; but having lost their instruments and papers, they had no means of ascertaining the exact position and distances of the many towns they passed on either side of its banks. When they arrived at the mouth of the Nun River, they discharged a servant, Antonio, who set off up the river to return to his own country; but on the arrival of the Landers at Fernando Po, they ascertained that this servant, after proceeding up the Nun River, branched off to the eastward and reached the coast again by the New Calabar River, thus proving that the Benin, the Nun and the New Calabar rivers, were all mouths of the great Niger, with a direct communication to the Tchad Lake. After their capture they were purchased by a slave dealer, who doubless knew he should obtain a good price for giving them up. They reached the sea about the 20th of November, 1830. During the time they were in the interior, a volume of Watts' Hymns fell into their hands, which had formerly belonged to Dr. Anderson, who was in company with Mungo Park at the time of his death.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Alleged Murder at Sea.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Charles Russell, the Saloon-keeper of the Royal Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel road, waited on Mr. Ballantine, the presiding Magistrate at the Thames Police Office, to give information of a murder committed on the high seas more than seven years ago, under circumstances of a most extraordinary nature. He said, that in the latter part of 1824 he went out as a musician in a ship belonging to the East India Company. In January, 1825, while the ship was lying off the shore at Second Bar, near Canton, the quarter-master committed some offence, by which he incurred the displeasure of the third and fourth officers, who seized him on the gun deck, fastened a rope round his body, and lowered him down the after hatchway, using him very roughly during the lowering. They then called for the gunner to put him in irons, which was accordingly done, and he was placed in confinement in the spirit room, a very small place, and the door closed upon him. The acting master of the band, who witnessed the manner in which his shipmate was used, said it was a great shame to use a man in that way; and he had no sooner uttered the words than the two officers collared him, put a rope round his body, ironed him, and lowered him by the rope into the same place. Every one was forbidden to give the poor fellow any food. The smallness of the room and the heat of the weather must have been dreadful. They continually exclaimed, "Give us water!" "Open the hatches!"—"Let us out!"—but their cries were unheeded. Towards morning the cries of the men grew fainter and fainter, and they appeared to be quite exhausted. At six o'clock in the morning, the hatches were unbarred, and the doors were opened, when the quarter-master was brought out suffocated and quite dead. Every attempt was made to restore animation, but without success.—The acting master was much exhausted, but he eventually recovered. Collateral circumstances strengthening this statement being proved to the Magistrates, they have caused rigid inquiries to be made, and the affair, in the course of a week, will be investigated.

Steam Navigation to India.—A meeting of merchants was held at Liverpool early in June, on the subject of establishing a steam boat communication between England and India, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.—1. That it is of the most essential importance to British commerce, and the increasing trade with India, that every facility should be afforded to the conveyance of letters, newspapers, parcels, and passengers to and from the East Indies. 2. That it appears to this meeting that this object will be best promoted by the encouragement of steam navigation, and that a memorial shall be transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, requesting their immediate attention to this important subject, by praying them to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 3, which prevents any higher postage being charged than twopence on each letter to and from the East Indies, and to authorise an increased rate on all letters conveyed by steam navigation to and from that country. 4. That it be particularly recommended to the East India Association here to transmit a similar memorial, and to pursue such measures as may appear to them most effectual for accomplishing this desirable object.

On Monday, in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan M'Caig, lately Minister of a Chapel of Ease in or near Edinburgh, was charged with 21 different acts of theft, committed within a few months, and wholly of books. The first count, which led to his detection, was parloining, in March, a royal quarto bible from the premises of Walter Richardson, bookseller, Hunter-square, Edinburgh, and to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Richardson, who is from Leith, deposed that he had a sale of books in Edinburgh, and during the six days which it lasted, missed several books and sets of books, amongst them the royal quarto bible. He was subsequently informed by a black man, who attends the reading rooms, Hunter square, that two books had been left with him by a person, who, it afterwards turned out, was the prisoner; and when witness and a policeman went to apprehend him, all the books produced and sworn to were found at his house, which, he added, he was quite sure he never sold. The waiter at the reading rooms identified the prisoner as having left several of the books with him, which he afterwards called for; and M'Gregor, a policeman, having deposed that he had the bible in his possession when he took him into custody, the Solicitor General said that the case was so clear, that the Counsel on his side declined offering any remarks; and Mr. P. Robertson, who appeared for the prisoner, having commented on the painful situation in which he stood, and on the evidence, Lords Gillies and Moncrieff, and Lord Justice Clerk, observed, it was not only the most painful but the most melancholy case that ever came before them. The prisoner having now lost his standing and condition in society, their Lordships considered it might, after all, be best for him to be removed from the country for a long period, and sentenced him to transportation beyond the seas for fourteen years.—*English paper.*

The subject of the *Indian Cholera* excites great attention in Europe. In England it has been thought advisable to subject to quarantine all vessels coming from the Baltic. The French Academy have reported, that they do not apprehend it will be introduced into France. Superior cultivation, and the habits of the population are more adverse to its propagation than the great forests and morasses of Poland and Russia, where, also, the habits of life, aggravated at present by the horrors of war, are less calculated to resist the epidemic. The most curious question, however, connected with this disease is, whether it is or is not contagious. We see in a paper on this subject in the Albion, that the circumstance of the epidemic's having in general rigidly followed the great highways of human intercourse, the lines of navigable waters, or the routes of caravans,—is dwelt on in confirmation of its contagiousness. Thus, when the gates of Ispahan were closed against a suspected caravan, it passed through Yesd, which soon after lost 7000 of its inhabitants, while Ispahan escaped. In the isle of Bourbon, where quarantine regulations were enforced, the disease spread less extensively than in Mauritius, where they were neglected. It appears, however, that it spread in the former to some extent, notwithstanding these regulations. One of the strongest grounds of the contagionists is the asserted us

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1831.

Mr. Ingham's Letter to the President was received too late for this day's paper: it shall appear in our next.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, the river was nine feet above low water mark, and rising rapidly.—Judging from the quantity of rain which has fallen during the last forty-eight hours, we expect that the river will be higher on the 10th instant than it has been during the present year.

Mr. Craft and the editor of the Mercury seem to be greatly annoyed by our exposure of the unsoundness of the reasons assigned for C's. vote refusing to refer the petitions of thousands of our citizens to a committee. We do not wish to be suspected of misrepresenting the arguments of the editor—(we leave that game to our neighbor)—and therefore give his article in full:

"The Gazette *affects to discover an inconsistency in comparing Mr. Craft's conduct on the Indian question with that on the French resolutions*, because Mr. C. proposed an amendment to the latter resolutions as offered by Mr. Ingersoll. This small device, to which necessity has driven the struggling editor, will be well exposed by the remarks of Mr. Craft accompanying that amendment, which (if we can procure them) will be published in our next. *By them it will appear that our representative, on that occasion, took his stand against all improper intrusions upon the time and attention of the legislature. The course then pursued by him has been, we believe, consistently adhered to.*"

The editor of the Mercury misrepresents us, when he says that we endeavored to show an inconsistency between Mr. Craft's votes on the two resolutions referred to. The following is the true state of the case:—Mr. Craft voted against referring the petitions of our yeomanry to a committee, and assigned as a reason for it that "it would be an improper *interference in the affairs of the general government and of Georgia.*" We then cited his own resolution *for an interference in the affairs of the general government and of France*, to show that the reason assigned could not be the true one.

It seems, from the remarks of our neighbor, that Mr. Craft made a speech "against improper intrusions upon the time and attention of the legislature"—that is, we presume, a speech to show that his own amendment was "an improper intrusion upon the time and attention of the legislature," and *should not be adopted*. The editor promises to publish this extraordinary production. We hope he will—it ought to be preserved; and, if we might be permitted to offer our advice, we would most strenuously recommend that a copy be printed upon parchment, and hung up in Lambdin's Museum, alongside of the white crows or the double-headed snake. As a necessary explanation, a label with the following memorandum should be affixed to the speech, and would no doubt entitle it to be considered the greatest curiosity of nature or art in the establishment:

"On the 18th of December, A. D. 1830, *James S. Craft, Esq.*, then a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution which was *'an improper intrusion* upon the time and attention' of that body: he then made this speech *against* the adoption of *his own resolution*, and finally voted *for* his resolution and *against* his argument."

We do hope that our neighbor will not fail to publish this speech. We are anxious to see how Mr. Craft managed to make his speech, his amendment and his vote harmonise.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The intelligence from Kentucky, so far as received, is highly encouraging. In the four following counties, on the first day, the votes stood thus:

	Marshall.	*Coleman.*
Mason	625	443
Bourbon	777	457
Nicholas	581	463
Bracken (majority)	51	

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in a steam boat, states that Mr. Marshall was elected by 700 or 800 majority.

At Louisville, on the first day, the vote was, for Thruston 750, *Wickliffe* 367; and on the second day, the majority for Thruston was about two to one. At Shippingport, on the first day, the Clay majority was 30. Mr. Berrien's appeal was received on Saturday, and was doing good work.—A gentleman who was a passenger in a steam boat to Wheeling, received, at the mouth of Sandy, a letter from Lexington, containing the returns from ten counties, which gave an average majority of about two to one for the Clay ticket.

The above, and the following extract from the Lexington Reporter, contain the substance of the intelligence we have received:

Clay majority the first day in Fayette, about 330—In Bourbon, about the same—In Woodford Allan's majority over *Shannon* is considerable, and the election of Mr. Raily is certain to the Legislature. In Jessamine, Kincaid's majority over *Adair* will be but little less than one hundred. The contest between Cunningham and Woodson in that county for the Legislature will be very close; the Clay candidate it is believed will be elected.—In Scott county the Clay candidate for the Legislature is 76 votes behind.

The election in this county has been conducted with calmness and good order. The votes yesterday at the court house were in favor of the Clay ticket, and at the close to-day the difference between the two tickets *will be more than was ever anticipated*. The good work of *Reform* goes bravely on.

The names of Jackson candidates are in *Italics*.

Boston, July 30.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, from Pittsburgh, who recently accepted the invitation to become Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, has arrived in town, and will enter on the duties of his office to-morrow.

Appointments by the President.—Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Aaron Vail, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.—*Washington Globe.*

Mr. Ingham.—The United States' Telegraph says—"The able and interesting letter from the late Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the President of the United States, will command that attention which the importance of the subjects treated on deserve. It is a forcible demonstration that truth is mighty and will prevail."

Steam Engines.—One of our late London papers says, that it has been ascertained that there are in England not less than 15000 steam engines at work, some of them of almost incredible power. There is one in Cornwall of *a thousand horse power!* Taking it for granted that, on an average, these engines are only of 25 horse power each, it would be equal to 375,000 horses.—*Balt. American*

From the Christian Herald.

MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that the number of students at the Manual Labor Academy, at Zelienople, is weekly increasing. The Trustees have made arrangements to take only a definite number this year; only a few vacancies now remain, and those who intend availing themselves of an opportunity of entering the above academy, must apply to the Examining Committee *speedily*, or they cannot be admitted until spring. The friends of this system feel persuaded, that those who will *honestly* canvass the claims of this system over any other which is now adopted, or has been proposed, must be convinced of its decided superiority, in the following respects—

1. *Cheapness.*—At this academy, each pupil is expected to defray all his expenses of board, washing, light, and fuel, by his labor on the farm, or in the workshop. If faithful and enterprising in carrying out the plan of the institution, a young man may prepare himself for college, or for usefulness, for five dollars per quarter, or $20 a year for tuition, his clothing being furnished by his friends.

2. *Retaining, and even increasing the vigor of his constitution*, while the student is prosecuting his academic course. We think the health of the young men at Zelienople, will not suffer in comparison with an equal number of students in any institution in our country; and can it be imagined that the invigoration of the physical constitution will enfeeble the intellectual energies of the student?

3. To prevent the student from acquiring those *indolent habits*, which are often induced by his sedentary life. On the Manual Labor System, active, industrious habits are preserved and cultivated, while a youth is making a *trial* of his capacity or aptness for study. If, however, after a suitable experiment, his friends make the discovery that he wants capacity for professional eminence or usefulness, he can return to some manual employment, with his habits of labor *unimpaired*.—We have no time to pursue the comparison, but shall resume it on a future occasion. So fully, however, are we persuaded of the economical and practical character of this system, that we have wondered at the unaccountable apathy and tardiness of those young men to embrace this opportunity, who have an intention of getting an education.

From the New York American.

ORATION AT QUINCY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

This is a discourse in a widely different strain from that of the declamatory addresses which our national anniversary usually brings forth. It would seem that the distinguished man who delivered it, aroused by the threatening signs of the times, to the dangers which menace a Constitution, of which he has witnessed the surpassing excellence, and of which he has worn the highest honors, embraced so fitting an opportunity as that which commemorates our national independence, to recall the circumstances under which that Constitution was formed, and to inculcate the true interpretation of its provisions. He has thereby rendered good service to his country, and has placed in so strong and clear a light the value of that instrument, and has portrayed so vividly the evils which the success of the doctrines of nullification would entail upon this now united people, that none can read this speech without profit and pleasure. It is difficult in a closely reasoned essay, (for such this is,) to give any idea of its character or ability by detached passages; yet for such only have we room, and, therefore, we must even run the risk, recommending always to our readers to procure the speech itself.

Of the inseparableness, in our system, of Union and Independence, the following extract relating the circumstances under which the Declaration of Independence was framed, bears striking evidence:

"The Declaration of Independence was a manifesto issued to the world, by the delegates of thirteen distinct, but UNITED colonies of Great Britain, in the name and behalf of their people. It was a united declaration. Their union preceded their independence; nor was their independence, nor has it ever since, been separable from their union.—Their language is "We the Representatives of the *United* States of America, in General Congress assembled, do, in the name and by the authority of the good PEOPLE of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these *United Colonies* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." It was the act of one people. The Colonies are not named: their number is not designated; nor in the original declaration, does it appear from which of the Colonies any one of the fifty-six delegates by whom it was signed, had been deputed. They announced their constituents to the world as one people, and unitedly declared the Colonies to which they respectively belonged, united, free and independent states. The Declaration of Independence, therefore, was a proclamation to the world, not merely that the United Colonies had ceased to be dependencies of Great Britain, but that their people had bound themselves, before GOD, to a primitive social compact of union, freedom and independence."

There is ingenuity, originality and force in the view taken in the annexed passages of the argument against nullification to be deduced from the clause in the Constitution reserving all powers not delegated.

"An article amendatory to the Constitution of the United States, declares that the powers *not delegated* to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. There are powers, then, powers of government, reserved to the people, and which have never been delegated either to the United or to the separate States; nor do the United States nor the separate States possess any powers, not delegated to them by the people—by the people of the whole Union to the United States—by the people of each separate State to that State. Hence it follows, too, that the people of each State were incompetent to delegate to the State, any power already delegated by the people of the whole Union to the United States. It was the people of the whole Union, who had declared the United Colonies free and independent States. But those States possessed no power but such as has been delegated to the Colonies by their charters, or as, after their becoming States, were delegated to them by the people. There was no such thing in their constitutions as an absolute, irresistible, despotic power, lurking *somewhere* under the cabalistic denomination of *sovereignty*. In some of the States, the people thought it unnecessary to form new constitutions. They abided by the forms of government established by their charters. In one, the ordinary Legislature of the State modified their government without consulting the people;—an usurpation sanctioned by the acquiescence of the people, until a very recent day, but now rectified. Of those which did form Constitutions during the revolutionary war, every one, New Jersey perhaps excepted, has within the first half century found a revisal of its own necessary. New powers have from time to time been delegated by the people of each State to their government; powers previously delegated have been annulled: but in vain would you search all the Constitutions past or present of the States, for a power to nullify any act of the United States in Congress assembled. The people of no State were competent to grant such a power. The pretence to grant it would itself have been null and void—a violation of the Declaration of Independence."

Nullification is thus explained and stigmatized by Mr. Adams.

"Let the contemplation of the past be the instructive lesson of the future. And in this connection let us survey with calm, unblenching eye the newly derived doctrine of nullification; a word which contains within itself an absurdity, importing a pretended right of one State in this Union by virtue of her *sovereignty* to *make* that null and void, which it pre-supposes to be null and void before. The doctrine is not new, nor are those who now maintain it responsible for its introduction. It has been the vital disease of confederacies from the day when Philip of Macedon obtained a seat among the Amphyctions of Greece. It has never been, perhaps, involved in quite so much absurdity, as when appearing in its newest shape. It is now the claim for one state in this Union, by virtue of her sovereignty, not only to make but to unmake the laws of the twenty four, each equally sovereign with herself. This claim in its extent is most emphatically illustrated by its application to a revenue law. The Constitution of the United States declares that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. It forbids any preference to be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another.—The claim for the sovereign State is to nullify those provisions of the Constitution, indissolubly connected with all the acts of Congress for raising revenue. The Constitution of the United States, in express terms, supersedes all State constitutions and laws conflicting with it. The sovereign State claims by her laws to supersede the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of all the other States in the Union. As a member of the Union, this advances a claim of appeal from the whole to a twenty-fourth part. As a sovereign state, a claim to make laws, not only for herself, but for others. Philosophically, politically, morally considered, it is an inversion of all human reasoning; it cannot be conceived without confusion of thought; it cannot be expressed without solecism of language, and terms of self-contradiction.

"Its most hideous aspect is, not that its practical operation must issue in a severance of the Union, but that it substitutes physical force in the place of deliberate legislation. Stripped of the sophistical argumentation in which this doctrine has been habited, its naked nature is an effort to organize insurrection against the laws of the United States; to interpose the arm of State sovereignty between rebellion and the halter, and to rescue the traitor from the gibbet. The plan which it proposes, if pursued by merely individual association, would be levying war against the United States. It would not the less by levying war against the Union, if conducted under the auspices of State sovereignty; but as a State cannot be punished for treason, Nullification would case herself in the complete steel of sovereign power, as the heroes of ancient poetry were furnished with panoply from the armory of the gods.

"You have seen, my fellow citizens, from the Declaration of Independence, that the States of this confederation were the offspring of the Union; that their sovereignty is not, and never was, a sovereignty as defined by Blackstone and the English lawyers, identical with unlimited power: that sovereignty, thus defined, is in direct contradiction to the Declaration of Independence, and incompatible with the nature of our institution; that the States, united, and the States, separate, are both sovereign, but creatures of the people, and possess none but delegated powers; that the power nullifying an act of Congress never has been delegated to any one State, or to any partial combination of States; and that any and every attempt at such nullifycation, by one or more States, less than the number required, and otherwise than in the forms prescribed for amendment of the constitution, would, however colored, and however varnished, be neither more nor less than treason skulking under the shelter of despotism.

"Nullification is the provocative to that brutal and foul contest of force which has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the European and Southern American nations, to introduce among them constitutional governments of liberty and order. It strips us of that peculiar and unimitated characteristic of all our legislation—free debate. It makes the bayonet the arbiter of law; it has no argument but the thunderbolt. It were senseless to imagine that twenty-three states of the Union would suffer their laws to be trampled upon by the despotic mandate of one. The act of nulligcation itself would be null and void. Force must be called in to execute the law of the Union. Force must be applied by the nullifiing state to resist its execution— "Ate, hot from Hell,
"Cries Havoc! and lets slip the dogs of war,"
The blood of brethren is shed by each other. The citizen of the nullifying State is a traitor to his country, by obedience to the law of his State; a traitor to his State, by obedience to the law of his country. The scaffold and the battle field stream alternately with the blood of their victims. Let this agent but once intrude upon your deliberations, and freedom will take her flight for heaven. The Declaration of Independence will become a philosophical dream, and, uncontrolled, despotic sovereignties will trample with impunity, through a long career of after ages, at interminable or exterminating war with one another, upon the indefeasible and unalienable rights of man."

Nullification.—It appears that the work of Nullification has fairly commenced—an importer having refused to redeem his bond, and the United States' officer having refused to take the ordinary legal steps for coercing the payment.

We have no fears for the result; unwilling as he may be, and undoubtedly is, the President must introduce the "searching operation," and there are good men enough in South Carolina to try the issue and to enforce the law. But the appeal to the United States Court cannot have been made by any true friend of what Mr. Hayne calls the "Carolina doctrines;" their attempt upon the Judiciary act, at the last session of Congress, is an admission that the revolutionary principles of the Nullifying party cannot bear the test that will be applied by the Supreme Court. A reference to the court, therefore, with the intention of abiding by its decision, argues an abandonment of the "Carolina doctrines," on the part of those concerned.—*Boston Courier.*

The second number of the *American Journal of Geology* appeared yesterday. The contents are varied, and some of them very interesting.—The following is a curious sketch on the decapitation of the Rattlesnake, as performed by Richard Harlan, M. D. in the presence of Capt. Basil Hall, and several other gentlemen. Dr. H. severed the head from the rattlesnake, and afterwards grasping the part of the neck adhering to the head, with his thumb and finger, the head twisted itself by violent movements, and endeavored to strike him with its fangs. Afterwards, a live rabbit was presented to the head, which immediately plunged its fangs into the rabbit very deep. Dr. H. then asked Capt. Hall to take hold of the tail, which he had no sooner done, than the headless neck bent itself quickly round as if to strike him. The last movement may be attributed to muscular habit.—*Philada. Gaz.*

Greenock presents at present an unusual bustle. Almost every steamer that arrives has her deck crowded with emigrants and their luggage. The emigration from the Highlands this year is unprecedented. From three parishes in Argyleshire there are about 2,000 souls preparing to embark for America, and from Islay we hear that there are 1,000. It is generally supposed that there will not be a sufficiency of shipping to take all out this season. We will from time to time notice the gross amount of the emigrants that sail from Greenock. But many vessels are chartered to sail from ports in the Highlands, of which it will be probably difficult for us to obtain correct reports.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Hydrophobia.—The Liverpool Mercury has the following:—"We are indebted to M. Coster, a French physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to Hydrophobia. Take 2 table spoonful of fresh chloride of lime in powder; mix it with half pint of water; with this wash and keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed.—The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite."

Important Discovery.—We congratulate the public upon an important discovery recently made by Mr. Fatzinger of this place, in a plan for smelting Iron ore and manufacturing Iron purely with anthracite coal. Mr. Fatzinger thinks, from the experiments he has made, that the expense of smelting Ore with anthracite coal upon his plan will be materially reduced, and that the metal will be considerably improved by the process. We understand that Mr. F. intends to avail himself of the benefit of this discovery by securing a patent from government.—*Lehigh Pioneer.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, August 3.

EIGHT DAYS LATER.

About half past 5 o'clock this morning, our new schooner Journal of Commerce came up from below, with London papers to June 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, brought by the packet ship York, Captain Bursley. The most important news which they contain, is the death of Marshal Diebitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army operating against the Poles.

ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill.—This important bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th,—passed its first reading—and was to be read a second time on the 4th of July. After the speech of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel made a few observations, intimating that he should not oppose the bill in the present stage of its progress, but should have something to say, when the question should come up for a second reading. "The noble Lord," he remarked, "is, I apprehend, entirely wrong in his expectation that this measure will be permitted to go to the committee without a lengthened discussion of its principle, and the sense of the House having been pronounced upon it." This announcement was followed by loud cheers.

IRELAND.

Wholesale Murder.—A horrible massacre, even more horrible than that of Castlepollard, has just been committed in Ireland, at a place called Newtownbarry, arising out of a seizure for tithe, at the instance of a *Rev.* dignitary of the Church *by law Established* in that unhappy country. This minister of a religion that inculcates compassion for suffering, and all the concurrent virtues of charity, mercy, and peace, had seized and brought to sale two heifers belonging to some of his poor parishioners; and when, instead of purchasing, the compassionate bystanders evinced a disposition to rescue these, the police and yeomanry present were ordered to fire indiscriminately on the crowd. This, for a wonder, the police refused; but the yeomanry, who in Ireland are all Orangemen, felt no such reluctance, and instantly obeying the order, *killed nineteen people and wounded forty*, some of them women and children! How long will such atrocities be tolerated in a country calling itself intelligent and civilized?

FRANCE.

TOULON, June 15.—We are now better able to form an opinion respecting the mission of the squadron, or at least its destination. The Garonne, a corvette of burden, which sailed from Algiers on the 9th instant, met our squadron to the north-east of Port Mahon, steering west. Thus it cannot be doubted that the squadron is bound for Lisbon.—It is supposed that, after having obtained ample satisfaction from Don Miguel, it will go to the Levant. In a few days we shall, therefore, have the following ships off Lisbon:—The Marengo, 80 guns; the Ville de Marseilles, 80 guns; the Trident, the Algiers, and the Algesiras, each 74; the Melpomene, of 44 guns; the Syrene, 44; the Pallas, 50; the Didon 60; the Hussard and Endymion, each of 22 guns; the Perle 26; in all, 5 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 2 brigs, 1 corvette, carrying 650 guns.

The Bayonnaise corvette has arrived here from Oran. It touched at Algiers on the 8th, and sailed again on the 9th, with despatches for the government. We have received information by this vessel that the situation of the colony in Africa is far from giving grounds for fear, as a journal of the capital pretended. The greatest tranquillity prevails at Algiers and the neighborhood.

From the Russian Head-Quarters, at Kleckzewo, June 10.—I am under the painful necessity of announcing to you, that the Imperial Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Field Marshal Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky, suddenly died this day at half past 1 o'clock, at his head-quarters at Kleckzewo. Until his sudden attack he had been in perfect health, and on the preceding day had been remarkably cheerful at table, when, at two o'clock this morning, he was suddenly attacked by a destructive malady which bore unquestionable symptoms of cholera. The violent attacks of sickness overcame his powerful constitution; and, after a painful struggle, and with manly composure and tranquil resignation, he closed his brilliant and active career.

The army mourns in him a distinguished General and a kind guide, who interested himself for all those under his command, treated his conquered foe with a feeling peculiar to himself, and sought to lighten the heavy burdens of war to the inhabitants of those districts whither his glorious career conducted him.

The General of Infantry, Count Toll, instantly assumed the command of the army.

PARIS, June 22.—"The *Messager des Chambres* contains the following on the death of Marshal Diebitsch:—The chagrin caused by the dismissal from his command, which immediately preceded this event, joined to his excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, appears to have occasioned the apoplexy which destroyed him. Marshal Diebitsch partook much of the character and manners of General Blucher. He was rather more capable of combining a plan of tactics; but, like Blucher, had the complete manners of a soldier, and an active spirit. He was a great eater, and had the deplorable habit of drinking daily after dinner several bowls of punch; in order, as he said, to promote digestion, and keep off the cholera morbus. His military operations in Poland were all unfortunate, either from miscalculation or bad execution. It is, however, but just to take into account the unforeseen difficulties by which he was assailed; in the first instance by the sudden thaw, and afterwards by the various insurrections, which cut off his communications. At the same time thwarted by the Russian Generals, who were his secret enemies, and by the Grand Duke Michael, a Prince brave as any other soldier, but incapable of command except upon parade—seeing an extensive conflagration in a part of the empire lighted by his own faults, or, at least vexed by the failure of his attempts to pass the Vistula, his mind became distracted. A disposition to apoplexy could not but be increased by so many overwhelming cares, and by the immoderate use of spirits; and the news of his dismissal and the substitution in his place of the Russian Paskewitsch, must have been a finishing stroke to him. Paskewitsch is said to be a perfect contrast to his predecessor, reserved, cool, and sober. He has hitherto only distinguished himself by his conduct in the war against the Persians, as Diebitsch was only known by his campaign against the Turks. There is every reason to believe that Paskewitsch, as well as his predecessor, will find in the Poles very different warriors from the Asiatics.

WARSAW, June 13.—Accounts from Guierworzow, on the Vistula, report that news had been received there that General Chrzanowski had gained, on the 1st, considerable advantages over General Rudiger. No direct news from General Chrzanowski has reached Warsaw.

Letters from Lithuania say that the insurgents, together with General Chlapowski, had taken the town of Stonim, and that the Grand Duke Constantine was gone to Minsk.

The Warsaw Gazette says—"It is affirmed that General Rudiger has entered the city of Lublin, and that General Creutz has occupied Siedlec.—General Skrzynecki was in Warsaw yesterday, at a grand entertainment given by the National Guard to the army, at which the members of the Government were also present. It is said that the Grand Duke Michael was present at an engagement between a detachment of the Guards, and General Gielgud, in the Government of Augustowo."

Ireland.—The distress of the unhappy people of the western coasts of Mayo and Galway has awakened the benevolence of our townsmen. A subscription has been commenced. The people of Clare have returned to the paths of peace; they have surrendered all their arms, and are willing to forego all rustic combination, in hopes that mercy will be extended to their convicted brethren. The commission at Ennis has been adjourned to the 23d inst. and is at present sitting in Galway. The trials are devoid of interest, and the convictions are less numerous than might have been expected.—At Ennis, two were sentenced to death, sentence was recorded against fourteen, and fifty were found guilty of transportable offences.

A New Hydrometer.—A new instrument to measure the degree of moisture in the atmosphere, of which the following is a description, has been recently invented by M. Baptiste Lendi, of Saint Gall. In a white flint bottle is suspended a piece of metal about the size of a hazel nut, which not only looks extremely beautiful, but contributes to the ornament of a room, but likewise predicts every possible change of weather, twelve or fourteen hours before it occurs. As soon as the metal is suspended in the bottle with water, it begins to increase in bulk, and in ten or twelve days forms an admirable pyramid, which resembles polished brass; and it undergoes several changes till it has attained its full dimensions. In rainy weather this pyramid is constantly covered with pearly drops of water; in case of thunder or hail, it will change to the finest red, and throw out rays; in case of wind or fog, it will appear dull and spotted; and previously to snow, it will look quite muddy. If placed in a moderate temperature, it will require no other trouble than to pour out a common tumbler full of water and put in the same quantity of fresh.

An arrival from Bombay has brought to England the copy of a document of very great interest, and closely connected with a subject of the highest political importance. It is the petition to the House of Commons of the Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews, natives of the British possessions in India, on the grievances they suffer under the administration of government as at present constituted in that part of the world; the remedy for those grievances, and rights, and advantages to which they aspire and claim from the humane and prudent consideration of our legislature. This petition is understood to speak the sentiments of no less than 60,000,000 of human beings, all subjects of the British empire in England.

Curious Occurrence.—On Wednesday last a large sturgeon was observed to leap from the water into a canoe lying at the island in the port, opposite the foot of St. Joseph street. Immediate means were taken to secure the fish, which, when taken, was found to have two lampreys, about seven inches in length, sticking to its body, one on the top of the head, and the other on the insertion of the large fin next the gills. There cannot be a doubt but the fish in its agonies and efforts to get rid of the lampreys sprung out of the water with such violence as to precipitate it into the canoe in its descent. The peculiar construction of the mouths of lampreys, show how powerfully they can attach themselves to any substance, and seem expressly constructed to give them a powerful suction: nor is the rapacity of these fishes less than their power of laying hold of their prey, for when being kept out of the water, and again placed near the sturgeon, they seized it again with great eagerness. The sturgeon measured three feet eight inches; and the little tormenters not a sixth part of his length, nor a sixteenth of his weight.—*Canadian Courant.*

The Boar's Head in Eastcheap.—Among the sacrifices to utility caused by the New London Bridge, there is none which the admirer of the drama, the archæologist, and the lover of good fellowship, will more regret, than the destruction of the Boar's Head in Estcheap. The ancient hostel of Dame Quickly is *quickly* to disappear; and if the ghost of the fat knight could "revisit the glimpses of the moon," he wou'd in vain seek his ancient and beloved sack posset here. The house has long ceased to be one of entertainment; its last occupant was a tape merchant, and the only reminiscence of the scene where Hal and Falstaff and Nym and Bardolph drank over their successful depredations, was a boar's head rudely sculptured in stone, fixed in front of the house, bearing the date of its revival. Within a few days from this nothing will remain to point out the site of this immortal drinking place, and the passenger who approaches London Bridge from the northward, will hardly deem that he walks over the spot.—*London paper.*

A CARD.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, *Graduate of Harvard University*, wishes a situation as Private Tutor in a family, or as an assistant in an Academy.—The most satisfactory testimonials will be given as to moral character and literary qualifications.

☞A line addressed to E. D., and left at this office, will receive prompt attention.

August 9, 1831.—3t*

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWEL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9.

A DWELLING HOUSE TO LET, and possession given 15th August, 1831, No. 65 Second, between Market and Wood streets.—The house, with convenient back buildings, is well calculated for the use of a family with children. Apply in the Diamond to M. B. Lowrie, or Robert Patterson, Agent.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1831.—3t

NOTICE.

P. CONNOLY having taken into partnership in the Dry Goods business, his son, PETER CONNOLY, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of P. CONNOLY & SON. They respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening a handsome assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Goods*, at their stores, No. 71 Market street, south west corner of the Diamond, and on Liberty street, 3 doors from Market street, all of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices.

N. B. All those who know themselves indebted to P. Connoly, either by note or book account, would do well to call and settle up, as it is important that he should *close his old accounts.*

August 9—w4t

COMMUNICATION.—When an individual belongs to a class or sect, some members of which are pursuing a course of wilful injustice, it is a duty he owes to himself and to others, equally innocent, publicly to protest against the iniquity; least, by heedless involution, *all* should suffer from the indignation of their fellow citizens. Such are my motives in disclaiming participation in the wanton attacks which have lately been made by some envious physicians on that invaluable medicine, Swaim's Panacea. I say *some*, because I know that a majority of the Medical Faculty value it as I do—and prescribe it in the great variety of cases in which experience has demonstrated its utility. And I cannot forbear warning those mistaken cavillers that their opposition is vain. Temporary injury they may effect, but the triumph of truth will finally plunge him, who is loudest in calumny, deepest in disgrace.

Innovations, a term by which improvements are stigmatised, have in the medical, as in every other art, met with stubborn resistance. Such was the fate of the Peruvian Bark; prejudice, however, yielded reluctantly to conviction, and that article now holds the highest rank in the Materia Medica. It is objected, that the composition of Mr. Swaim's medicine is secret. The proprietor will not, we are convinced, allow the secret to die with him, and feeling the assurance that it will not be lost to the world, we are willing that he should reap the only adequate reward of his discovery; tho' we should prefer that the state should purchase the secret for the benefit of the citizens. A more reasonable appropriation of public moneys could not be made, and if precedents were wanted for an act so reasonable, they could be found in the history of other nations. It has been said that the medicine is deleterious; that it has produced fatal consequences; this cannot be believed by those who assert it. The opponents of this medicine have, *by such* devices, endeavored to call terror to their aid. But they have not produced, with all their industry, a single unquestionable instance of such effects, although they have had a period of twelve years, and many thousand cases to range through in their search.

August 9, 1831 A PHYSICIAN

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that very valuable Farm, situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, in Beaver county, and about 6 miles from Beaver town, the Ohio river and Darlington, on the New Castle road. The tract contains about 400 acres; has a front on Beaver creek of nearly half a mile, a short distance above the upper dam, on the falls of Beaver. There is nearly 150 acres cleared, and under fence, from 30 to 40 acres of which is bottom meadow, with a stream of water passing through; the remainder in a high state of cultivation. The timber is principally white oak, with a mixture of walnut and locust, for which there is an increasing demand. There is plenty of Stone Coal and a Sugar Camp on the premises; likewise, a small Orchard of 70 or 80 trees of excellent fruit; also, Peach and grafted Pear trees, just beginning to bear. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, lined inside, and frame Kitchen attached; a substantial barn, 60 by 40 feet, with stables underneath for fifteen or 20 head of cattle. It would make an excellent stock farm and tavern stand. One half the purchase money in hand, and credit for one and two years for the balance. The subscriber, on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase; and for terms apply to him, or to Major R. DARRAGH, Sharon, or J. R. SHANNON, Esq. Beaver. A good title, clear of all incumbrance, and possession of the same will be given on or before the first of April next.

WM. B. OSMON.

The purchaser can have the stock of horses, oxen, cows, &c. and farming utensils, at a fair price.

W. B. O.

August 9.—w1mo.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, residing in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, a DARK BROWN HORSE; supposed to be seven years old; about sixteen hands high; both fore hoofs split and riveted with iron; no other marks noticed. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALDON.

August 9—3t*

STRAY COW.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Pitt township, about the first of July, A BRINDLED COW, with a tail almost white, and a small spot in the forehead: no other marks. She has had a calf since she came. The owner can have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

July 29—3* ROBERT CUNLIFFE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

from the stable of the subscriber, in St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, on the night of the 2d inst. A DARK BROWN MARE, four years old, a black streak along her back, a white blaze in her face, and hind feet white, and about 14 or 15 hands high. TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid to any person who will return her to the Exchange stables, Pittsburgh. ROBERT M'KARAHAN.

August 5—3t*

60 BAGS GREEN COFFEE
15 chests Y. H. TEA
25 hhds. N. O. SUGAR
20 bbls. do.
25 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES
2,000 lbs. LOAF SUGAR
50 bbls. WHISKEY
BRANDY, WINES, GIN, RUM AND CORDIALS.

ALSO,

Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Indigo; Madder; Alum; Copperas; Rice; Raisins; Figs; Whiting; White Lead; Bar Lead; Powder; Shot; Cotton Yarn; Tobacco; Snuff, Segars, &c. &c.

ALSO, Iron; Nails; Shovels; Spades; Wagon Boxes, &c. &c., for sale at 137 Wood street, by

Aug 2—T3 ESTEP & QUINBY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded 'Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

FOR SALE, a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, now in the occupancy of John Morton. The Lot is 34 feet on Fifth street, and extends backwards 120 feet.

Also, a life lease of a piece of ground, and the buildings thereon, on Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, adjoining property of Lightner & Kingsland, containing about 14 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Allegheny town, between Mr. Mowry's tannery and Mr. Park's brick house.

ALEX. M'FARLAND.

June 14, 1831.—Tf

NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 20th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore. ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iv6mo.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Rosstownship, about the 15th inst., A BAY MARE, three years old; has had a colt since she came about the premises.

July 28—3* JOHN SAMPLE.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 16, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 13TH of AUGUST, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery. Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
10	1,000		10,000
1	640		640
20	500		10,000
45	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
13395 prizes; 20,825 blanks			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 2

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
10	1,000		10,000
1	640		640
20	500		10,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000. Aug. 2, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street. Aug. 2, 1831

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly

PACKARD & ESTEP, at their establishment in the Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, are prepared to furnish SHEET STEEL, suitable for cotton gins, in any quantity, on the most advantageous terms, either in the shape of sheets or in circles, (ground and polished,) as may best suit the wishes of manufacturers of cotton gins.

May 20—w6mo

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctualty. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

WOOL WAREHOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17—3mo

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh. October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly check, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT.

HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street. November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows,)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley, Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. MN. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets

October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper
Broadcloths, Cassimets, and Jeans,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn,
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes,
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;

And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.